

# CONFEDERATE FLAGS RETURNED

Were Given Over to The States Whence Came the Troop That Fought Under These Banners

Two historic Confederate flags to be returned were captured in Maryland. One of these, the stars and bars of Cobb's Legion, of Georgia, will be returned to that State. It was captured at Crampton's Pass, Maryland, by the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, forbert's Brigade, Slocum's Division of Franklin's Corps. The other is the Confederate battle flag of the Texas Brigade, which banner was captured at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862, by the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Among the most notable of the Confederate banners to be returned to the States are the three following, which were presented to the War Department by Brig. Gen. A. Shimmelfennings, Garrison, N. Y. "Secessionville," James Island, S. C. defenses of Charleston, captured February, 1865. Garrison flag of the Citadel, Charleston, S. C., captured February 18, 1865. Garrison flag of "Fort Moultrie," Charleston harbor, captured February 18, 1865.

To Be Returned To Virginia. Among the other notable captured battle-flags of the Confederacy are the following to be returned to the State of Virginia:

Colors of Thirtieth Virginia, captured by Private George J. Sharpp, Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Battle flag of Second Virginia Infantry, Stonewall's old brigade, Early's Corps. Thirteen battles inscribed upon it. Captured by the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864.

Battle flag of the Fortieth Virginia Infantry, "Southern Cross," captured by the First Michigan Cavalry at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, 1862.

State flag of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry of 1864. Inscribed, "God armeth the patriot," on one side, and on the other, Virginia State Arms. Captured by Private J. F. Adams, Company D, First Virginia Cavalry, on November 12, 1864, in an engagement near Nineveh, Va.

Flag, Virginia, inscribed, "Our cause is just, our rights we will maintain."

Virginia State flag, captured in the battle of Phillippi, Va., June 3, 1861, by the Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. Inscribed, "Presented by the ladies of Bath, Va. Motto, 'God protect the right.'"

Battle flag of the First Virginia Infantry, captured by the Eighty-second New York Volunteers at Gettysburg.

Battle flag of the Third Virginia Infantry, captured at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Battle flag of the Fourth Virginia Infantry, taken May 12, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness.

Battle flag captured August 15, 1862, near Ball's Bluff, Md., by the Fourth New York Cavalry, Company B, Fourth New York Cavalry, captured by Private Frank Leslie, Company B, same regiment, from the Third Virginia Cavalry.

Battle flag of the Seventh Virginia Infantry, captured by the Eighty-second New York Volunteers at Gettysburg.

Battle flag of the Eighth Virginia Volunteers.

Battle flag of the Tenth Virginia Volunteers, captured at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, by the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Flag, stars and bars of the Twelfth Virginia Volunteers, captured in cavalry engagement near Beverly Ford, June, 1863, by General Kilpatrick, United States Army, Gettysburg.

Battle flag of the Ninth Virginia Infantry, captured on July 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., by Private John E. Clopp, Company F, Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Battle flag of the Ninth Virginia Infantry, captured in battle at Sallor's Creek, April 6, 1865, by Corp. J. P. Benjamin, Third Division, Major General Custer commanding.

Battle flag of the Sixth Virginia Infantry, captured July 30, 1864, by Corp. Franklin Hogan, Company A, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Battle flag of the Twelfth Virginia Infantry, captured in battle at Sallor's Creek, April 6, 1865, by First Lieutenant James H. Gibben, Company C, Second New York (Harris' Light) Volunteer Cavalry, First Brigade, Third Division, General Custer commanding.

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## General Funston and Building In Vera Cruz Hit by U. S. Shells



Photos copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.

GENERAL FRED FUNSTON, in command of the United States forces at Vera Cruz, has moved troops for many additional miles out along the railroad tracks leading to Mexico City. The illustration shows General Funston, from his latest photo, snapped at his headquarters at Vera Cruz and also a picture of the destruction caused in one of the dwellings in the city hit during the bombardment by the United States warships.

The department through other channels. Of the whole number of flags thus captured and deposited 226 were United States flags originally captured by the Confederates and re-captured from them, and 544 were Confederate flags taken by United States troops, making a total of 770 in the custody of the department.

In April 1867, Adj. Gen. R. C. Drum addressed a letter to Secretary of War Endicot, suggesting the propriety of returning all of the flags, Union and Confederate, to the State authorities. This proposition was approved by President Cleveland. Orders were issued directing that letters be sent to the Governors of States whose troops carried flags deposited in the War Department, proposing to return them. These letters were written, but before any of the flags were sent of delivered President Cleveland upon further consideration determined "that the return of the flags in the manner contemplated is not authorized by existing law nor justified as an Executive act." The orders of the department was at once revoked and none of the flags were given up.

Among the 44 flags already given up by the War Department are the following captured in Maryland: State colors of the Ninth Vermont Volunteers, inscribed "Freedom and Unity," captured by Major-General Hill's division at Harper's Ferry on September 15, 1862, and sent in 1891 to the Adjutant-General of Vermont on application of ex-Senator Morrill by authority of Secretary R. T. Lincoln.

Confederate battleflag captured at Sharpsburg, Md., September 17, 1862, by the Sixty-first New York Volunteers.

Flag, stars and bars of Flat Rock (Lynchburg county, Virginia. (No history given.)

Virginia State colors. (No history given.)

Virginia cavalry standard, taken in charge at the battle of Williamsburg by Private Samuel Cook, Company U, First Cavalry. (Written in red ink, Sept. 10, 1862.)

Virginia State colors, captured at the battle of Sallor's Creek, April 6, 1865, by Corp. Ernie C. Payne, Second New York (Harris) Veteran Cavalry, First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, Major-General Custer commanding.

Private flag, Virginia State Colors, captured in battle at Farm's Cross Roads, April 3, by Henry C. Wadell, Company A, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, Private-Major-General Custer commanding.

Virginia State flag, captured September 18, 1864, near Winchester, Va., by Private George Reynolds, Company M, Ninth New York Cavalry, Second Brigade, First Cavalry Division.

Virginia State flag, presented by Lieut. E. D. Wadell, First Artillery, November, 1875. (No history given.)

Battle flag of the Forty-eighth Virginia Infantry, captured at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, by Lieut. Col. Albert M. Edwards, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers.

Now Five Were Collected. From 1862 to the close of the Civil War generals commanding the United States armies sent to the War Department flags that had been captured by their troops in battle or received in surrender. It is also probable that some flags of this description remained

teers by authority of Secretary Stanton.

Confederate flag, stars and bars, of the Sixteenth Virginia Infantry, captured by the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers at Crampton Press, Md. This flag is supposed to have been loaned but was never returned to the War Department.

One of the most interesting of the battle flags to be returned in United States flag of the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, which was captured by the Confederates at Spottsylvania Courthouse. This regiment fought splendidly, but suffered dreadfully. They entered the field 750 strong and that evening their commanding officer could only muster 60 men in the entire battalion.

**MUST HAVE VOTE.** Administration Leaders Will Keep Tolls Exemption Pushed Along.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, May 28.—Administration leaders announced today that beginning Monday they would make an effort to keep the tolls exemption repeal bill continuously before the senate until a vote is reached upon the bill and all the proposed amendments and substitutes.

According to the plan of Senator Simmons, who is leading the fight for repeal, all motions to lay the bill aside for other measures will be opposed.

Senator Oliver, Dupont and West spoke on the bill today. Senators Oliver and Dupont opposed repeal and Senator West favored it.

## HOME LIFE IN DIXIE DURING CIVIL WAR

ELOQUENT LECTURE BY MISS. MISSISSIPPIAN AT TENT

### HEROES AT HOME

All the Bravery Not At Front Shown by Numerous Incidents of Those Left Behind

tent last night, while notdialohotel

The gathering at the auditorium tent last night, while not one of the largest of the reunion, was among the best repaid, the lecture of Dr. S. A. Steel on "Home Life in Dixie During the War," was a splendid presentation of conditions "back home" during that eventful four years of the history of the Southland. His lecture depicts the life of those who stayed at home, and while not in the limelight as were the soldiers at the front, he showed that many of the persons left at home deserved as great honors as did those fighting the battles of their country.

One who hears this great lecture will go away with a different idea of the causes of the great struggle which has been so vividly brought to mind in the coming together of the survivors here during the past few days. The speaker called it the "War of the Great Misunderstanding," and he contended that if the people of the South had understood that the people of the North as well as they did when the war was half over, or if the people of the North had known more of the people of the South would never have been any war. One of the main causes of the war was ignorance of the strength of the opposing forces. The opinion prevailed down South that the war would last only sixty days, and many young men enlisted in the Southern armies as if they were going on a jaunt, many of them carrying dress suits to wear at the victorious ball to be given at Richmond. The North was equally ignorant of the strength of the South as President Lincoln showed when he called for only 75,000 troops "to quell the rebellion." Another great cause of the war was the presence of the proverbial orators who stirred up their audiences and appealed to their prejudices, asserting that "one Southerner could lick a dozen Yankees with a cornstalk."

Dr. Steel was a farmer boy down in Mississippi, and while he drove home some great truths of the war, his lecture is mainly of his personal experiences during the war. His home was near to some of the great battles, and in the midst of stirring scenes, which left an indelible impression on his young mind. Some of his earliest recollections of the war centered around a visit of the Methodist circuit rider to his father's home, and their frequent argument over the approaching conflict. His father contended that the North was stronger than the South and had limitless resources from which to draw, while the minister took the position that the North would not fight, and that the "war" would be over in sixty days.

A couple of doggerel which he quoted showed the prevailing idea: "The cornstalk fiddle and the rusty gun. Will make the plagued Yankees run."

The picture drawn by the speaker showing the terror and the anxiety of the people when the distant noise of battle could be heard, was quite vivid, and convinced his auditors that all the heroism was not in the front. Back of this was the ever present dread that when the union armies approached the negroes would "rise and murder the whites." "Bo it said to their credit," said the speaker, "there was no need for this fear, for no more loyal body of people ever lived than the Southern slave during the war."

In conclusion, Dr. Steel drew a beautiful picture of the South. He said there was small wonder that the North fought so hard to keep the South from seceding for when God created the world he made the best part down in Dixie.

### CRIMINAL INEBECILITY

A Horrible Crime Perpetrated By a School Boy.

Herkimer, N. Y., May 28.—Jean Glanville, 16, charged with the murder of his school teacher, Lida Beecher, was acquitted here today on the ground of criminal imbecility. He was sentenced to the Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane.

The jury reached a verdict this afternoon after having been out since last evening.

Lida Beecher was murdered March 27. A farmer discovered the body in the bushes near the roadside the next day. Her skull had been crushed and she had been stabbed repeatedly.

Young Glanville had been seen with the girl the night before when she had gone with him as it later transpired to confer with the boy's father over his son's future. He had not done well at school and generally was backward. Arrested, the boy confessed the crime. He expressed no remorse.

### WANTS THE INHERITANCE

An Income of \$50,000 a Year Is Not to Be Snuffed At.

(By Associated Press.) London, May 28.—The suit brought by Lieutenant Charles Reynolds Slingsby, of San Francisco, claiming for his child the succession in part of the Yorkshire estate of his father will begin early in June.

## SIDE DRESSING PAYS

Every stalk of cotton grown in South Carolina last year could and would have taken on more bolls than it did if it had been properly side-dressed. You will not see the long skips between bolls in side-dressed cotton that you see in other cotton, and you will see more bolls to the stalk.

Every stalk of cotton grown in South Carolina last year would have "shed" less if it had been properly side-dressed. The reason cotton sheds is that it is deficient in plant food. The only way to supply this plant food is to side dress your cotton. You can't pump it into it. A young, tender, growing child should be fed frequently to make it grow rapidly and develop and come into its own, and it is the same way with young, tender growing plants, they should be fed (side-dressed) frequently. You don't expect to feed your mule enough in April to last until October and the plant food you supply your crop with in April will not last until October either. When the plant exhausts your cotton sheds. Your crop is "cut."

You can only make one cotton crop a year, that is your money crop. You want to make all the cotton you can. You want to make all the money you can. For every dollar you pay out for fertilizer for side dressing you get back from three to five dollars. This man Rodgers in Florence county who fertilized every time he cultivated his crop, made 850 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, lint cotton—not seed cotton—lint cotton.

By side dressing early your cotton grows off early and gets its maturity early and opens early, for when cotton gets its growth and maturity and ripens it is going to open. Your early cotton weighs better than late cotton. It takes about 120 bolls of cotton picked in September and October to make a pound. It takes from 300 to 400 bolls that are picked in the last half of November and later to make a pound.

When the boll weevil strikes a country the ear of cotton is all the farmer gets. The boll weevil gets the balance. You don't know when the Boll Weevil will strike you, or I don't.

Experienced growers say that 1,300 pounds of side dressed cotton will make as heavy a bale as 1,500 pounds that has not been side dressed. The lint is better developed and there is more of it. Suppose sidedressing makes two extra bolls to the stalk. The right kind properly applied with add more than that and make every boll heavier. It will add three and four to the stalk. You will have at least 12,000 stalks to the acre, taking two extra bolls to the stalk and 120 bolls to make a pound you have 200 extra pounds of cotton from the extra bolls to say nothing of all the bolls being larger and heavier.

Side dressed cotton stands drought better than other cotton. It is better fed and in better condition to stand anything better. Side dressing makes more bolls, makes heavier bolls, makes more lint to the boll, makes cotton shed less, makes a better sample, that means a better price, causes your cotton to stand drought better. If side dressing does not pay, it does not pay to farm. The side dressing specially prepared by the Anderson Phosphate and Oil Company boys, is the goods you need.

## Anderson Phosphate & Oil Co.

J. R. Vandiver, Pres.

D. S. Vandiver, Mgr.

Side dressing does not pay any better anywhere than when applied to corn.



## You are in Danger

of losing your sight altogether. It you neglect to attend to it at the first sign of failing. The eye is the most delicate of organs and is easily injured or destroyed. Let us look at yours if they bother you at all. A pair of our glasses now may save you from blindness later on. Prices reasonable, \$3.00 to \$5.00, and upwards. Repairs on frames and parts, 10c and upward.

**Dr. M. R. Campbell**  
112 W. Whitner St. Ground Floor  
Office Phone 533J. Res. Phone 468J

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Green Cabbage and Onions.  
Turnips, Cucumbers and Tomatoes.  
Fresh Squash and new Beets.  
Mutton Chops and Roast.  
Dressed and Live Fowls.  
Pork Roast, Chops, Ham and Spare Ribs.  
Beef Steaks, Roast Liver and Brains.  
Sliced Boiled Ham and Breakfast Bacon.  
Sliced Sugar Cured Ham and Fran-furters.  
Prunes, Dates, Seeded Raisins.  
Evaporated Apples and Peaches.  
We can come pretty near giving you anything you want in the eating line.

**W. A. Power** PHONES 131 and 132

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\$15 Gold Dist Plates \$12.  
Our Specialty . \$12.  
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Avoid Indigestion and Improve your HEALTH

by having us FIX YOUR TEETH.

**DR. H. R. WELLS & CO.**  
Electrical Dental Parlors...  
Over Farmers & Merchants Bank.

Phon 327 Lady Attendant

Lieutenant Slingsby's father, the Rev. Charles Slingsby, died in 1912 as the result of an accident in the hunting fields. He left property said to produce an income of \$50,000 a year and the bulk of this has fallen to Lieutenant Slingsby. The remainder was to go to Lieutenant Slingsby's son, whose legitimacy is contested by Lieutenant Slingsby's youngest brother.

### LIEUT. COL. T. C. WATKINS

Anderson County Soldier Killed in the Second Battle of Manassas. Father of Felix Watkins and of the Late John C. Watkins